

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
I	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	1
II	MEDICAL SERVICES	1
III	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	2
IV	SUPPLY	3
V	NARCOTIC CONTROL	6
VI	WELFARE	7
VII	SOCIAL SECURITY	11
VIII	MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	11

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
JUL 14 1949



## SECTION I

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to tuberculosis control note in Weekly Bulletin, No. 120, wherein it was noted that there had been an increase in the number of tuberculosis cases reported for the first three months of 1949.

This phenomena is now traced further. During the first five months of 1949, 185,225 cases were reported. This represents approximately a 25% increase over the 147,362 cases reported during the first five months of 1948.

During the first four months of 1949, 46,013 tuberculosis deaths were reported. In 1948 the figure was 47,680. Allowing for the increase in population, this suggests about a four percent decrease in the death rate.

The reason for the increase in reported cases has not been determined. However because of this increase, greater effort is indicated at the local level in case supervision. Prefectural and regional Civil Affairs Health Officers are urged to utilize the time remaining before the BCG program is reinstated to cause the establishment of sound case supervision systems. Particular attention should be given to the number of home visits made by nurses. Another important aspect is a case register to be maintained by the tuberculosis control officer of the health centers. This will to a considerable extent indicate on an individual basis whether or not sufficient home visits are being made.

## SECTION II

### MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

#### Literature for Medical Schools

The Medical Sciences Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced a grant of \$30,000 for the purchase of American medical texts and journals for a selected group of twenty Japanese medical schools. The grant was made through the Council on Medical Education of the Japan Medical Association, which will supervise the distribution and use of the literature. The grant will provide each school with approximately 80 standard medical texts and reference books and two years' subscription to thirty representative journals on clinical and pre-clinical subjects. It is expected that the literature will begin to arrive about the first of September.

In selecting the schools to benefit from the grant, consideration was given to geographical location as well as to the facilities for the proper care and use of the books and journals. Medical schools in the following universities will receive literature:



Hokkaido	Chiba	Asakashi	Kagoshima
Hirosaki	Niigata	Tottori	Jikei-kai
Tohoku	Kanazawa	Tokushima	Keio-Gijuku
Gunma	Nagoya	Okayama	Osaka
Tokyo	Kyoto	Yamaguchi	Kyushu

The cooperation of the public health officers of Civil Affairs Teams is solicited to see that the libraries of the schools concerned utilize the books and journals to the best advantage of the faculty and students and that opportunity be given for their use by medical personnel from neighboring medical schools and institutions and members of the medical profession.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the period 18 - 24 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Ehime	Swine erysipelas	1
Kagoshima	" "	167
Chiba	" "	5
Shiga	" "	1
Nagano	" "	1
Akita	Swine cholera	4
Miyagi	" "	7
Saitama	" "	8
Iwate	" "	12
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

##### Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies occurring during the period 13 - 19 June.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Tokyo	10
Kanagawa	2
Chiba	3



Rabies Report - (Cont'd).

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Saitama	0
Ibaraki	2
Gumma	1

NOTE: Quarantine measures have been established in the above-named Prefectures under Ministerial Order.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Biologics Assay

During the period 13 - 20 June the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> Unit: doses
<u>Small Pox Vaccine</u>	Kitasato Institute	45	316,200
		46	30,720
		47	309,900
		48	154,550
	Sukegawa Institute	1	178,700
		2	40,000
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Handai Biseibutsu Institute		Unit: cc
		24	16,620
		25	17,260
		9	11,540

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15 - 18 June, 7,549 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:



<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido	0	0	0	0	4
Iwate	200	0	0	0	0
Miyagi	0	0	0	100	0
Akita	0	0	0	10	0
Yamagata	0	0	50	0	0
Fukushima	336	100	30	0	0
Tochigi	50	30	38	0	0
Gumma	0	0	0	50	0
Chiba	350	50	45	100	2
Saitama	328	62	53	200	1
Tokyo	720	116	56	365	1
Kanagawa	100	40	62	150	0
Niigata	0	0	0	100	0
Toyama	0	25	35	0	0
Ishikawa	0	0	0	20	0
Fukui	0	6	40	0	0
Nagano	0	50	20	0	0
Gifu	0	50	30	0	0
Shizuoka	100	0	0	50	0
Aichi	0	600	0	0	0
Kyoto	0	0	0	400	1
Osaka	300	100	150	200	0
Hyogo	0	200	0	0	0
Nara	300	0	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	0	50	0	30
Shimane	72	6	3	0	0
Hiroshima	0	10	0	0	0
Tokushima	0	0	0	0	2
Fukuoka	0	150	0	0	0
Saga	200	100	0	0	0
Kumamoto	150	25	15	0	0
Kagoshima	160	0	0	0	0

#### Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 6 - 20 June distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:



Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion Concentrate  
(Unit: 50 gallon drum)

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Kanagawa	130
Fukui	12
Hyogo	42
Okayama	75
Yamaguchi	58
Kagawa	11
Ehime	20
Nagano	50
TOTAL	398

Production of DDT Dusters and Sprayers

The production plan for DDT sprayers and dusters for CY 1949 totals 300,000 pieces of the various types. This plan exceeds the 1948 production accomplished by 47,357 pieces. The total of 300,000 pieces to be manufactured includes 2,500 engine sprayers. Only 120 were produced in 1948:

The breakdown of the production plan for each type of sprayer and duster follows:

(Unit: each)

<u>Type to be Produced</u>	<u>Estimated Production</u>
DDT Dusters	118,400
Sprayers, knapsack type	102,800
Sprayers, pump type	42,900
Sprayers, hand type	33,400
Sprayers, engine type	2,500
TOTAL	300,000

It is anticipated that the demand for these items will be much greater on the domestic market than heretofore, now that DDT products have been removed from distribution control. However, such institutions as hospitals, health centers, schools, restaurants, hotels, mines, theaters, public conveyances, etc., will receive top priority deliveries. Priority deliveries will be supervised by the prefectural governments, who have been instructed to widely publicize the availability and purchasing methods for such equipment.

Hexylresorcinol Production

A total of 888.0 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals passed assay during the period 4 - 17 June, with none failing assay, and 228.8 kgs still under assay. The two week production of hexylresorcinol capsules, totalling 4,095,100 capsules, passed assay which included 450,000 capsules of 0.2 grams hexylresorcinol content.



Totals of 6,376.4 kgs of hexylresorcinol crystals and 20,406,400 hexylresorcinol capsules have been produced which successfully passed assay from 1 January - 17 June. Concerted efforts are constantly being made to make available increasing quantities of the drug for distribution throughout all prefectures.

Production Summary, January through May

The five month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - May exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 66 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January through May as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

(1948 Monthly Averages -- 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>January Through May</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.36	1.14
(*) Biologics (passed assay) (cc)	0.49	0.10
Penicillin (O.U.)	5.24	3.37
Hexylresorcinol Crystals (kg)	3.98	3.42
Hexylresorcinol Capsules (piece)	13.52	6.06
Textile Sanitary Materials (lbs)	1.50	1.31
Rubber Sanitary Materials (kg)	1.11	1.14
X-ray and electrotherapy equipment (piece)	0.98	1.12
X-ray tubes (each)	1.08	1.16
Rodenticides (kg)	0.68	1.15
DDT 100% (lbs)	2.11	2.41
DDT Dust 10% (lbs)	1.84	1.96
DDT Spray 5% (Gal)	0.85	0.74
DDT Dusters and Sprayers (each)	0.68	0.75
Dental Instruments (piece)	1.22	1.29
Surgical Instruments (piece)	1.51	1.42
Glassware (piece)	1.21	1.10

(\*) Biologics reported are those passing assay from current production.

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary supplies and equipment for April and May, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached. (Incl. No. 1).

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

A quantity of "Neo-Neo-Hetolopin" ampoules were siezed in Osaka after it was determined the ampoules contain opium alkaloid. The ampoules were being sold under the label of Niwa Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory, a clandestine laboratory operated by three illicit traffickers who were arrested.



## Information

Instructions (Yaku Hatsu No. 1058, 11 June 1949) issued by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectures cover the sale of so-called exempt narcotics. Since some physicians have been buying the preparations as non-registrants and dispensing them as registrants the following instructions were issued:

- a. Registrants may buy such preparations only from local wholesale dealers, except for personal use.
- b. All registrants are required to maintain and forward reports on purchases and sales.
- c. Retail dealers may not sell a quantity greater than an amount sufficient for the personal use of the purchaser; the purpose of use must be distinctly stated in the record.
- d. A retail dealer selling excessive amounts to a particular person will have his license suspended.
- e. No person is authorized to sell, dispense or otherwise distribute preparations which are purchased or otherwise obtained from an exempt narcotic retail dealer.

## SECTION VI

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### In-Service Training

A Council on Education and Training of Social Workers has been organized in the Ministry of Welfare, chaired by Vice Minister Kasai and including the chiefs of the following Bureaus and Sections: Bureau of Social Affairs; Protection and General Affairs Sections; Children's Bureau; Planning and Child Care Sections; Repatriation Relief Bureau; Repatriation office, Guidance and General Affairs Sections.

Purpose of this Council is to coordinate in-service training programs for various Bureaus and Sections and the first objective is an "Institute on In-Service Training" planned for the first three weeks in September at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo. Applicants are to include: (Sixty will be accepted)

- a. B-class officials or officials of similar rank associated with the training of social workers in prefectural offices.
- b. Directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.
- c. Prospective directors of in-service training of social workers in prefectures.



Civil Affairs Welfare Officers may wish to contact appropriate Japanese officials and encourage them to submit, to Mr. Midzuno, Ministry of Welfare, suggestions for this Institute so that it may meet the needs in the field. As a follow-up, Welfare Officers may also wish to suggest through technical channels ideas for curriculum for this Institute.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, numbers 172 through 179, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 350.91 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 172nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Kyska on 31 May and contained 228.54 tons (food).
- b. 173rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippine Bear on 1 June and contained 1.96 tons (food, .29 ton - clothing, 1.62 tons - miscellaneous, .05 tons).
- c. 174th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Fleetwood on 2 June and contained 3.28 tons (food).
- d. 175th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Cotton States on 4 June and contained 53 tons (food).
- e. 176th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Marchen Maersk on 4 June and contained 12.77 tons (clothing, 10.80 tons - miscellaneous, 1.97 tons).
- f. 177th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. President Polk on 6 June and contained 30 tons (food).
- g. 178th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Philippine Transport on 6 June and contained 11.11 tons (clothing, 8.66 tons - medical supplies, 1.53 tons - miscellaneous, .92 tons).
- h. 179th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Joplin Victory on 11 June and contained 10.25 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 9,255.08 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	7,077.42
Clothing (including shoes, bedding, cotton, etc.)	1,953.19
Medical Supplies	88.33
Miscellaneous	<u>136.14</u>
TOTAL	9,255.08



## Disaster Relief and Preparedness

Typhoon "Della" struck Japan on 20 - 21 June. The following information given in brief outline was reported by the Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board in their final report on 24 June and covers information received from the stricken areas through 23 June:

### a. Prefectures affected totaled 20, namely:

*Fukuoka	*Tokushima
Saga	*Kochi
*Kagoshima	Osaka
*Miyazaki	Kyoto
*Oita	Hyogo
Kumamoto	Nara
Nagasaki	Okayama
Hiroshima	*Mie
*Fthime	Aichi
*Shizuoka	*Wakayama

### \*Devastation greatest

### b. Damage and destruction:

Persons dead. . . . .	93
Persons injured . . . . .	85
*Persons missing . . . . .	263
Houses destroyed. . . . .	1,676
Houses damaged. . . . .	1,026
Houses inundated	
(over 1st floor) . . . . .	3,786
(below 1st floor). . . . .	35,155
Sections of roads destroyed	
Highways washed out. . . . .	1,343
Bridges washed out . . . . .	367
Sections of railway right-of-ways damaged . . . . .	490
Farmlands washed or buried:	
Rice. . . . .	7,487 acres
Other . . . . .	<u>477</u>
Total. . . . .	7,964 acres
Farmlands flooded:	
Rice. . . . .	82,450 acres
Other . . . . .	<u>4,846</u>
Total. . . . .	87,296 acres



Note: Relief needs are being met on local levels through Prefectural and Regional Disaster Relief Committees. Working Committee, Central Disaster Relief Planning Board are making surveys to determine extent of national (government) rehabilitation assistance necessary, if any, beyond local (prefectural) ability to meet rehabilitation needs.

#### Public Assistance - Grants to Employed Persons

Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 113. A paragraph under the above heading was included with the closing statement that "the Ministry of Welfare will clarify the above situation by order". Sha Hatsu No. 324, dated 25 February 1949, was issued by the Social Affairs Bureau and indicates that in the event of non-payment of salary or partial payment of salary to the account of an employee, such employee in applying for a grant under the Daily Life Security Act, will be handled individually and on a basis of individual need. Applications are not to be accepted from groups nor is a flat sum to be allowed; action taken will be predicated on the need of the individual and his family. Assistance that is allowed will be considered as a first claim upon the unpaid portion of salary due to the worker from his employer.

#### Noon Day Supplementary Lunches in Day Nurseries

Ji Hatsu No. 537, dated 15 June 1949, has been issued to all prefectures by the Children's Bureau and sets up the schedule of fees to be charged for supplemental mid-day feeding in day nurseries. Powdered skim milk has been released to prefectures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in sufficient amount to provide supplemental noon day feeding for each school day for approximately 200,000 pre-school children for the Quarter, July, August, and September. The following "Standard for Food Supply in Day Nurseries" is reproduced for information. The rates for reimbursement have been adjusted at ¥4 per child per day for pre-school children and ¥25 per day for infants receiving whole milk.

#### Standard for Food-supplying in Day Nursery (per day for a child)

		Volume (gr)	Calorie	Protein (gr)	Cost
Pre-school age child- ren	Skim milk	25	895	6.4	1 yen 330
	"Miso"	10	15.8	1.2	0.205
	"Shoyu" dried	5	2.5	0.37	0.410
	Sugar	1.5	5.6	-	0.069
	Oil	1.5	13.5	-	0.162
	Vegetable	29	9.5	0.6	0.359
	Fish	30	37.2	5.5	0.879
	Fuel	Wood: one faggot one and a half for faggot		-	0.592
		100 children	39.50		
	Total	102	173.6	14.07	4.006
					¥ Odds Adjusted 4.00
Infant	Whole milk added with sugar	52.5	237	9.92	25 yen 04
					¥ Odds Adjusted 25.00



## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Social Insurance Statistics

##### Benefits Paid Under the Government Pension System:

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 100 and 108 for a summary of the Government Pension System (Onkyu) and benefit data for the months January through September 1948.

Inclosure No. 2 carries the benefit statistics through February 1949. A rise in all benefits is clearly discernible. It is due in part to the rise in government workers' salaries and in that respect is most marked in the survivors' allowances, due to the fact that most of these lump-sum payments are computed on the basis of the last monthly-rather than annual-salary multiplied by the number of years of service. In part, however, this rise is due to a liberalization of the manner in which benefit amounts are computed which became effective retroactively as of 1 July 1948 for civilians and on 1 September for former military personnel. This revision did away with the fictitious salary (below actual) used before as a basis for computation. Pension benefits decided prior to the amendments referred to were recomputed on a new and higher scale. (Lump-sum allowances decided and paid prior to enforcement of these amendments remained unaffected). As far as new benefits are concerned, the actual salary received at the time the benefit becomes due now serves as the basis of computation. Moreover additional allowances are paid to the recipients of certain pensions who have dependents.

## SECTION VIII

### MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

#### 4 Incls:

1. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment, April-May 1949.
2. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu) Calendar Year 1948 and 1949 by Month.
3. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - April 1949.
4. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 June 1949.



PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, SANITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT  
(APRIL - MAY 1949)

Value (Millions of Yen)	Monthly Averages					
	May	April	1949	1948	1947	1946
Pharmaceuticals: Totals:	2,488.0	2,586.0	2,454.0	1,472.0	406.0	121.7
Controlled Medicines	214.0	219.0	220.0	300.0	123.0	1.7
Non-controlled medicines	1,777.0	1,889.0	1,690.0	837.0	145.0	59.0
Home Remedies	497.0	478.0	544.0	336.0	138.0	61.0
*Biologics (Passed Assay)	10.0	0	2.0	19.7	22.0	7.7
Textile Sanitary Materials	226.0	184.0	201.0	107.0	5.9	2.3
Rubber Medical Goods	51.0	51.0	49.0	21.0	6.8	-
Surgical Instruments	43.0	34.0	34.0	26.0	10.0	9.5
Dental: Total	44.0	46.0	42.0	25.0	13.1	3.8
Dental Materials (exclusive of precious metals)	18.0	18.0	18.0	10.0	4.2	1.1
Dental Instruments	26.0	28.0	24.0	15.0	9.9	2.7
Grand Total:	2,862.8	2,901.0	2,782.4	1,671.7		145.0

Quantitative      Unit  
Selected Pharmaceuticals:

Mapharsen	Kg	106.9	128.6	101.0	148.9	-	-
Bi Subsal Inj.	Liter	3.3	0	105.2	444.7	-	-
Sulfathiazole	Kg	11,893.0	7,443.0	8,919.0	6,017.0	-	-
Sulfadiazine	Kg	100.0	84.0	59.0	10.7	-	-
Penicillin	O.U./1,000,000	129,507.0	109,327.0	83,567.0	24,752.0	1,180.0	-
Hexylresorcinol							
Crystal	Kg	1,198.5	1,328.0	1,032.7	301.1	-	-
Capsule	/1000	6,746.0	4,804.0	3,028.0	499.3	-	-

\* Biologics (Passed Assay)

Cholera vaccine	cc/1000	0	0	0	69.9	141,000.0	-
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc/1000	29.5	0	5.9	91.1	61.1	-
Diphtheria Toxoid	cc/1000	0	0	0	1,998.7	637.5	-
Smallpox	Dose/1000	1,812.0	0	336.4	1,148.5	3,750.0	-
Typhoid	cc/1000	2,123.5	0	6.0	2,984.7	11,100.0	-
Typhus	cc/1000	30.2	0	6.0	100.3	545.0	-

Laboratory Animals

(supplied to Labs) Total		68,348.0	61,057.0	57,387.0	50,178.0	32,645.0	-
Guinea pigs	Each	2,658.0	2,868.0	3,106.0	3,280.0	3,260.0	-
Rats	Each	1,675.0	1,353.0	1,332.0	1,032.0	1,136.0	-
Rabbits	Each	1,555.0	1,524.0	1,437.0	1,679.0	1,240.0	-
White Mice	Each	62,460.0	55,312.0	51,512.0	44,187.0	27,009.0	-



		Monthly Averages					
		May	April	1949	1948	1947	1946
Textile San. Materials Total		792.5	597.0	690.6	526.1	312.0	113.0
Absorbent Cotton Lb/1000		643.2	441.5	509.1	321.0	214.3	29.1
Gauze	Lb/1000	121.2	122.2	115.1	105.1	57.5	37.8
Bandage	Lb/1000	28.1	33.3	66.4	100.0	40.2	46.1

Rubber Medical Goods	Kg	77,335.0	89,867.0	79,458.0	69,871.0	49,999.0	-
Surg. Instr.	Piece/1000	3,207.0	3,229.0	3,086.0	2,121.0	1,392.0	-
Dental Instr.	Piece/1000	586.0	1,155.0	616.0	477.0	326.0	-
Glass Surlnges	Piece/1000	464.0	488.0	419.0	382.0	399.0	-

#### Insect & Rodent Control Supplies

##### DDT:

DDT 100%	Lb/1000	113.1	144.9	129.4	53.6	24.4	-
DDT 10% dust	Lb/1000	587.3	846.8	623.4	318.7	506.2	240.7
DDT 5% spray	Gal/1000	154.2	107.3	134.5	180.5	83.4	-
Pyrethrum Emulsion (30X)	Gal/1000	72.8	321.0	100.7			

Rodenticides	Kg/1000	9.5	13.8	16.1	14.0	9.2	3.1
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Equipment DDT	Total	14,472.0	19,553.0	15,859.0	21,054.0	15,973.0	4,638.0
DDT Duster	Each	6,110.0	6,800.0	6,212.0	6,764.0	7,500.0	3,384.0
Engine Duster	Each	117.0	3.0	28.0	10.0	-	-
Sprayer knapsack type	Each	2,590.0	3,270.0	2,447.0	7,254.0	3,287.0	837.0
Sprayer pump type	Each	1,465.0	4,180.0	3,394.0	3,595.0	1,977.0	417.0
Sprayer hand type	Each	4,190.0	5,300.0	3,778.0	3,431.0	3,209.0	-

X-Ray Film sq m/1000		no report	33.5	32.8	29.7	24.7	24.1
2½ x 3½	Doz	0	0	0	987.0	-	-
4-3/4 x 6½	Doz	0	0	0	1,048.0	-	-
5 x 7	Doz	0	358.0	361.0	892.0	-	-
6½ x 8½	Doz	864.0	1,564.0	1,523.0	2,016.0	-	-
8 x 10	Doz	2,228.0	2,502.0	2,150.0	3,696.0	-	-
10 x 12	Doz	27,163.0	26,940.0	28,054.0	22,698.0	-	-
11 x 14	Doz	3,102.0	2,204.0	2,194.0	1,176.0	-	-
14 x 17	Doz	0	0	0	1,209.0	-	-
Dental	Doz	2,560.0	1,788.0	1,256.0	734.0	-	-
120	Roll	4,160.0	11,285.0	6,756.0	4,144.0	-	-
35mm	Roll	16,048.0	14,127.0	11,421.0	-	-	-

X-Ray Tube	Total	1,078.0	1,118.0	1,154.0	996.0	-	-
Collidge Type	Each	764.0	738.0	799.0	771.0	-	-
Kenotron Type	Each	314.0	380.0	355.0	225.0	-	-



		Monthly Average					
		May	April	1949	1948	1947	1946
<u>X-Ray &amp; Electrotherapy</u>							
Equipment	Total	905.0	994.0	1,035.0	923.0	501.0	246.0
X-Ray Machines	Each	308.0	380.0	382.0	312.0	175.0	163.0
Ultra shortwave	Each	51.0	57.0	50.0	89.0	48.0	47.0
Ultra Violet ray	Each	116.0	106.0	92.0	92.0	35.0	15.0
Infra-red ray	Each	48.0	30.0	29.0	14.0	29.0	21.0
Luminous screens	Each	58.0	5.0	94.0	140.0	56.0	-
Intensifying screens	Each	322.0	413.0	382.0	266.0	146.0	-
Electro surgical							
Instruments	Each	2.0	3.0	6.0	10.0	12.0	-

\* Biologics reported are those passing assay from current production.



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu), Calendar Years 1948 and 1949, by Month a/

		<u>October 1948</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
		¥	¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance <u>b/</u>	816	680,499	834
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	425	343,697	809
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	142	117,999	831
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>			
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	71,064	14,673,564	206
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> <u>j/</u>	35,730	4,875,243	136
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> <u>i/</u>	37	6,989	188
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> <u>j/</u>	40,090	8,276,782	205

		<u>November 1948</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
		¥	¥
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance <u>b/</u>	433	338,958	783
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	500	383,691	767
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	102	219,390	2,151
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>			
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	11,958	2,860,824	239
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> <u>j/</u>	5,812	1,054,020	181
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> <u>i/</u>	6	870	145
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> <u>j/</u>	4,524	1,401,812	310

Incl. No. 2



December 1948

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
		<u>¥</u>	<u>¥</u>
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance <u>b/</u>	683	998,788	1,462
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	289	237,480	822
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	157	428,220	2,728
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>			
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	6,948	2,620,234	377
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> <u>i/</u>	31,607	5,353,627	169
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> <u>j/</u>	30	4,662	155
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> <u>j/</u>	4,232	1,296,372	306

January 1949

		<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
A. Lump-sum Grants			Total ¥	Per Case ¥
1. Retirement allowance <u>b/</u>	843	1,559,868	1,850	
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	492	383,660	780	
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	101	115,443	1,143	
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>				
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	86,147	238,557,342	2,769	
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> <u>i/</u>	54,083	25,167,387	465	
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> <u>j/</u>	83	70,135	845	
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> <u>j/</u>	47,284	82,834,873	1,752	

February 1949

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
A. Lump-sum Grants		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
1. Retirement Allowance <u>b/</u>	1,159	2,504,292	2,161
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	363	322,035	887
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	139	477,677	3,437
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>			
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	10,558	20,272,455	1,920
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> <u>i/</u>	7,412	2,950,654	396
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> <u>j/</u>	28	18,475	660
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> <u>j/</u>	4,644	7,472,449	1,609



# FOOTNOTES:

a/ Source: Savings Bureau, Ministry of Communications. In contrast to other social insurance statistics Government Pension statistics are kept on a calendar rather than fiscal year basis. All data given are based on reports from the post offices in all parts of Japan on benefits actually paid in the month concerned. The number and amounts certified during the month are not reported.

b/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to public servants of "official" rank who retire after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension. The allowance amounts to the annual salary at retirement multiplied by the number of years of service.

c/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to disabled ex-servicemen whose degree of disability does not entitle them to an "additional pension" (see below). The amount payable varies from 10 - 100 times the salary attached to his former rank, as per schedule.

d/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to surviving dependents of a public official who dies after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension; also allowances paid to survivors of an official with more than 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) or in receipt of an ordinary pension who died without leaving any survivors who could qualify for a survivors' pension. The amount of the allowance payable on the first count is equivalent of the deceased official's monthly salary at time of death multiplied by the number of years of service. In the other cases it is a multiple of the annual pension which was or would have been payable.

e/ All pensions are payable in four quarterly installments. However, beneficiaries are in a habit of letting them accumulate at the post offices where they are paid until more than one installment has become due. The "amount per case" figure shown, therefore, is not the annual amount. In order to estimate the average annual pension benefit, the average per-case figure should be multiplied by 2.5 (as most beneficiaries are reported to claim their pension only 2-3 times a year rather than each quarter).

f/ Payable to officials retiring after 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) and those retiring at any time owing to service-connected injuries entitling them to an "additional pension" (see below). The basic amount of the pension is one-third the basic salary paid at the time of retirement. This amount is increased by 0.67 percent of that salary for each year's service in excess of 17 (12) up to a total of 40 years' service. There are certain differences in computing additional amounts for special classes of officials.

g/ Payable to officials including ex-servicemen of comparable rank retiring for severe service-connected invalidity. Since the "ordinary pension" is payable in all such cases, payment of the "additional pension" is cumulative; hence, the name. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic annual amount varies according to schedule from 15 to 69 percent of the annual salary at the time of retirement.



h/ Payable to officials retiring on account of service-connected disability not severe enough to qualify them for an "additional pension". It may or may not be paid with an "ordinary pension" or lump-sum allowance. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic amount varies according to rank at retirement and the degree of the disability from 10 - 20 percent of annual salary. When paid with the "ordinary pension", it is reduced by 15 percent.

i/ Payable to the surviving dependents of officials who died in service after 17 years (12 years for police and prison officials) or while in receipt of an ordinary pension or, regardless of length of service of the deceased, whose death was due to a service-connected cause, or who were in receipt of an "additional pension" (see above). The pension is increased by a dependency allowance in view of dependents of the survivor drawing the pension. The basic amount is one-half of the ordinary pension or, in cases of service-connected death or death of an official pensioned for service-connected invalidity, is determined according to a variety of schedules annexed to the law.

j/ The additional amount paid in regard of dependents is a flat ¥2400 per dependent per year. In the case of ex-servicemen it is limited to ¥7200 per pensioner. This is due to the over-all limitation imposed by SCAPIN no. 338 of 24 November 1945 on all pensions to former military personnel. Restricted to work-disabling invalidity, they may be paid only at rates not higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes.



The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of April 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in April.

Live Births: Births continued to show the usual seasonal decline. During April there were 220,891 live births compared with 249,484 in March. The birth rate per 1,000 population per annum decreased 8 per cent from 36.7 last month to 33.6 currently. The current rate was slightly less than the rate (34.1) recorded for April 1948 but was 22 percent greater than the April median rate (27.6) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (31.8) continued to be lower than for all "gun" (34.6). Prefectural rates ranged from 27.1 in Nara to 45.4 in Aomori and Iwate. Rates for 29 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Only 7 were higher and 10 were lower.

Deaths (all ages): The number of deaths in April was 84,155 compared with 90,267 in March. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) declined slightly from 13.3 in the previous month to 12.8 this month. The current rate was nearly 3 percent greater than the rate (12.1) recorded in the corresponding period of 1948 but was 22 percent less than the median April rate (16.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (12.3) was 6 percent less than for all "gun" (13.1). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.3 in Kanagawa to 17.3 in Iwate. There were 32 prefectural rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Ten prefectures recorded rates more than 10 percent above the national figure. These were Iwate, Toyama, Aomori, Akita, Ishikawa, Yamagata, Fukui, Niigata, Shiga and Shimane. Four prefectures (Kanagawa, Tokyo, Shizuoka and Hyogo) had rates more than 10 percent below the all Japan average.

The 10 leading causes of death this month are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for a total of 57,314 deaths. This was 68 percent of all deaths in April. Only 3 of these causes (tuberculosis, all forms; diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines; and cancer and other malignant tumors) increased from the March level. All increases were less than 10 percent. Decreases were recorded for the other 7 leading causes of death. Congenital debility decreased (25 percent) from 68.7 last month to 51.7 currently. Rates for bronchitis, nephritis (all forms), senility and pneumonia (all forms) decreased from 9 to 13 percent. Lesser decreases were recorded for intracranial lesions of vascular origin and diseases of the heart. Current rates were lower than in April 1948 for only 3 causes: diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (all ages) by 16 percent; tuberculosis (all forms) by 4 percent; and nephritis (all forms) by 2 percent. Rates for the other 7 causes were from 4 to 18 percent higher than they were in the corresponding month last year.

Infant Deaths: There were 15,944 infant deaths in April compared with 19,040 in March. The rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased 5 percent from 76.3 to 72.2. The current rate was 19 percent higher than in April 1948 (60.5) but was 29 percent less than the April median rate (101.5) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "shi" combined (67.3) was 10 percent less than for all "gun" (74.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 44.4 in Kagoshima to 118.1 in Toyama. In 19 prefectures the rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Fourteen prefectural rates were more than 10 percent above the national figure and 13 were more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths are shown in table 4. A total of 13,226 deaths were attributed to these 10 causes, or 83 percent of all infant deaths. Increases were recorded over last month for only 3 of these causes (measles, whooping cough and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines). Measles rose from the 8th leading cause in March to 7th place in April. The



largest decreases were recorded for bronchitis (20 percent), congenital debility (18 percent) and other diseases peculiar to the first year of life (16 percent). All 10 cases were higher currently than in April 1948 with one exception - diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines remained about the same.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths in April totalled 15,603 compared with 16,044 in the previous month. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) continued to increase. The current rate (70.6) was 10 percent higher than the March rate (64.3), 40 percent above the April 1948 rate (50.4) and 32 percent greater than the April median rate (53.3) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (97.8) was 70 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (57.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 51.8 in Kagoshima to 91.2 in Okayama. Twenty-eight prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Nine prefectural rates were more than 10 percent higher and 9 more than 10 percent lower.

Marriages: In the current month there were 85,271 marriages compared with 90,231 in March. The rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased slightly from 13.3 to 13.0. The current rate (13.0) was 17 percent less than the April 1948 rate (15.7) but was more than 50 percent greater than the April median rate (8.6) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined (11.6) was 15 percent less than for all "gun" (13.7). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.9 in Tokyo-to to 17.8 in Yamagata. There were 32 prefectural rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure, 8 were higher and 6 were lower. Three prefectures had rates 20 percent or more above the all Japan figure (Yamagata, Fukushima and Saga).

Livorces: A total of 7,164 divorces were recorded in April compared with 7,720 in March. The rate (per 1,000 population per annum) remained the same (1.1). This was also the same as the rate in April 1948 but was more than 25 percent greater than the April median rate (0.8) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The divorce rate in all "shi" combined was 1.2 compared with 1.0 in all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in 3 prefectures (Ibaraki, Nagano and Yamanashi) to 1.5 in Akita and Ishikawa. Seven prefectures had rates the same as the national figure, 19 had higher and 20 had lower.



TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS: STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, APRIL 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
All Japan	220,891	84,155	15,944	15,603	85,271	7,164
Total All "Shi"	72,225	27,913	4,863	7,062	26,283	2,738
Total All "Gun"	148,666	56,242	11,081	8,541	58,988	4,426
AICHI	9,091	3,328	737	698	2,970	250
AKITA	4,126	1,668	403	270	1,360	159
AOMORI	4,535	1,624	494	239	1,279	109
CHIBA	5,543	2,203	367	346	2,153	158
EHIME	4,102	1,514	248	282	1,487	158
FUKUI	2,010	911	177	147	898	86
FUKUOKA	9,533	3,532	689	727	3,443	317
FUKUSHIMA	6,121	2,151	442	422	2,753	207
GIFU	4,244	1,705	332	277	1,553	117
GUMMA	4,236	1,552	246	359	2,010	131
HIROSHIMA	5,074	2,075	341	347	2,167	204
HOKKAIDO	13,725	4,566	1,082	857	4,332	369
HYOGO	7,845	2,961	538	705	2,074	242
IBARAKI	5,787	2,095	400	404	2,192	119
ISHIKAWA	2,801	1,208	279	177	943	119
IWATE	4,817	1,835	533	293	1,503	150
KAGAWA	2,344	907	136	172	993	102
KOGOSHIMA	5,363	1,662	238	278	1,984	167
KANAGAWA	5,652	1,957	286	384	2,199	177
KOCHI	1,985	844	134	135	905	98
KUMAMOTO	4,711	1,778	281	311	2,121	168
KYOTO	4,431	1,802	301	332	1,642	150
MIE	3,392	1,493	279	264	1,441	105
MIYAGI	5,035	1,761	386	355	1,649	137
MIYAZAKI	3,173	1,004	159	248	1,211	79
NAGANO	4,969	2,144	297	445	2,384	127
NAGASAKI	4,797	1,676	330	317	1,860	175
NARA	1,727	816	145	121	734	59
NIIGATA	7,038	3,022	572	560	2,988	217
OITA	3,591	1,423	249	237	1,434	128
OKAYAMA	4,066	1,670	274	371	1,648	142
OSAKA	8,441	3,480	697	732	3,287	332
SAGA	2,573	1,042	205	169	1,189	75
SAITAMA	5,606	2,130	373	399	2,314	144
SHIGA	2,148	1,060	193	142	920	64
SHIMANE	2,535	1,087	186	192	902	92
SHIZUOKA	6,832	2,203	440	428	2,626	213
TOCHIGI	4,455	1,519	250	245	1,658	117
TOKUSHIMA	2,298	895	152	179	991	92
TOKYO	13,210	4,784	737	880	4,829	488
TOTTORI	1,664	673	121	120	695	57
TOYAMA	3,047	1,339	360	189	955	112
WAKAYAMA	2,256	973	144	157	1,064	84
YAMAGATA	3,634	1,685	326	252	1,968	125
YAMAGUCHI	4,035	1,633	264	287	1,654	175
YAMANASHI	2,293	770	121	152	909	48

Footnotes:

\* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese Nationals in Japan Proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 2. - LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, APRIL 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
All Japan	33.6	12.8	72.2	70.6	13.0	1.1
Total All "Shi"	31.8	12.3	67.3	97.8	11.6	1.2
Total All "Gun"	34.6	13.1	74.5	57.5	13.7	1.0
AICHI	34.4	12.6	81.1	76.8	11.2	0.9
AKITA	39.2	15.9	97.7	65.4	12.9	1.5
AOMORI	45.4	16.3	108.9	52.7	12.8	1.1
CHIBA	31.6	12.6	66.2	62.4	12.3	0.9
EHIME	33.8	12.5	60.5	68.7	12.2	1.3
FUKUI	33.5	15.2	88.1	73.1	14.9	1.4
FUKUOKA	35.1	13.0	72.3	76.3	12.7	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	36.9	13.0	72.2	68.9	16.6	1.2
GIFU	34.0	13.6	78.2	65.3	12.4	0.9
GUMMA	32.1	11.8	58.1	84.7	15.2	1.0
HIROSHIMA	30.3	12.4	67.2	68.4	12.9	1.2
HOKKAIDO	41.7	13.9	78.8	62.4	13.1	1.1
HYOGO	30.3	11.4	68.6	89.9	11.9	1.0
IBARAKI	34.5	12.5	69.1	69.8	13.1	0.7
ISHIKAWA	36.3	15.6	99.6	63.2	12.2	1.5
IWATE	45.4	17.3	110.6	60.8	14.2	1.4
KAGAWA	30.6	11.8	58.0	73.4	13.0	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	37.0	11.5	44.4	51.8	13.7	1.2
KANAGAWA	29.8	10.3	50.6	67.9	11.6	0.9
KOCHI	28.0	11.9	67.5	68.0	12.7	1.4
KUMAMOTO	32.2	12.1	59.6	66.0	14.5	1.1
MIE	28.5	12.6	82.3	77.8	12.1	0.9
MIYAGI	38.5	13.5	76.7	70.5	12.6	1.0
MIYAZAKI	36.8	11.6	50.1	78.2	14.0	0.9
NAGANO	29.2	12.6	59.8	89.6	14.0	0.7
NAGASAKI	37.4	13.1	68.8	66.1	14.5	1.4
NARA	27.1	12.8	84.0	70.1	11.5	0.9
NIIGATA	35.3	15.1	81.3	79.6	15.0	1.1
OITA	35.2	13.9	69.3	66.0	14.1	1.3
OKAYAMA	30.1	12.3	67.4	91.2	12.2	1.0
OSAKA	29.3	12.1	82.6	86.7	11.4	1.2
SAGA	33.7	13.7	79.7	65.7	15.6	1.0
SAITAMA	32.1	12.2	66.5	71.2	13.2	0.8
SHIGA	30.0	14.8	89.9	66.1	12.9	0.9
SHIMANE	34.2	14.7	73.4	75.7	12.2	1.2
SHIZUOKA	34.6	11.2	64.4	62.6	13.3	1.1
TOCHIGI	34.9	11.9	56.1	55.0	13.0	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	32.3	12.6	66.1	77.9	13.9	1.3
TOKYO	29.8	10.8	55.8	66.6	10.9	1.1
TOTTORI	34.2	13.8	72.7	72.1	14.3	1.2
TOYAMA	37.2	16.4	118.1	62.0	11.7	1.4
WAKAYAMA	28.1	12.1	63.8	69.6	13.2	1.0
YAMAGATA	32.9	15.3	89.7	69.3	17.8	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	32.7	13.2	65.4	71.1	13.4	1.4
YAMANASHI	34.3	11.5	52.8	66.3	13.6	0.7
KYOTO	30.3	12.3	67.9	74.9	11.2	1.0

Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Sources of original data was Monthly Vital Statistic Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, APRIL 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	April 1949		Mar 1949	Apr 1948
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	57,314			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	12,493	190.0	180.8	197.6
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	9,006	137.0	144.4	120.4
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	6,378	97.0	107.1	81.9
162	Senility	5,927	90.2	100.3	86.5
90-95	Diseases of the heart	4,878	74.2	77.0	63.4
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (all ages)	4,857	73.9	70.0	88.4
45-45	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4,647	70.7	69.7	66.8
158	Congenital debility	3,397	51.7	68.7	44.9
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2,887	43.9	49.0	44.9
106	Bronchitis	2,844	43.3	49.6	37.9

Rates are per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948.

SOURCES: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.  
Source of original data: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report,  
Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, APRIL 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	April 1949		Mar 1949	Apr 1948
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	13,226			
158	Congenital debility	3,397	15.4	18.7	13.2
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	2,930	13.3	14.6	9.8
119	Diarrhea enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	2,135	9.7	8.3	9.8
159	Premature birth	1,112	5.0	5.5	4.4
106	Bronchitis	991	4.5	5.6	3.5
161	Other disease peculiar to the first year of life	850	3.8	4.5	3.0
35	Measles	645	2.9	1.8	1.0
157	Congenital Malformations	448	2.0	2.2	1.5
68	Beriberi	371	1.7	1.8	1.6
9	Whooping Cough	347	1.6	1.3	0.8

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

SOURCES: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.  
Sources of original data: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report,  
Ministry of Welfare.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 18 JUNE 1949

During the twenty-fifth week ended 18 June 1949 there were reported 24,397 cases of communicable disease compared with 25,303 cases in the preceding week. Some corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (199) was approximately 15 percent lower than in the preceding week (232). There were 21 deaths compared with 22 previously. Current cases were nearly 20 percent fewer than in the twenty-fifth week of last year (246) and 64 percent below those (552) in the corresponding 1947 period. Half (23) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 15 had more, and 6 did not change. The two remaining prefectures (Yamanashi and Tokushima) reported no cases in either period. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in 3 instances to a high of 20 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.0 and 21.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 2.2.

Dysentery cases increased 18 percent, from 277 last week to 328 in the present week. Deaths also increased, from 61 to 75. Current cases were 8 percent higher than those (304) in the same week of last year but were 23 percent below the number (425) for the corresponding period in 1947. There were increases over last week in 27 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 4. Tottori Prefecture recorded no cases in either period. More than a fourth of all the cases this week were reported by Gumma Prefecture (52) and Tokyo-to (38). Forty additional prefectures had from 1 to 23 cases each, and the remaining 4 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.4 and 5.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 4.9 and 1.5.

There were nearly 20 percent fewer cases of typhoid fever this week (131) than in the previous week (161). The number of deaths (16) did not change. Current cases were approximately two-thirds of those (201) in the same period of 1948 and only somewhat more than one-third of the number (369) for the corresponding week of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in more than half (24) of the prefectures, increased in 14, and remained the same in 4. The 4 remaining prefectures reported no cases in either week. Thirty-five prefectures had from 1 to 12 cases this week, and reports from the other 11 prefectures showed no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.5 and 5.9. The corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.8.

The number of paratyphoid fever cases this week (96) was nearly two and a half times that (39) recorded for the previous week. Deaths (2) remained the same. The current case figure was 37 percent higher than in the same week of 1948 (70) but was about 10 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 total (106). There were increases over last week in 12 prefectures and decreases in 11. The number did not change in 4 prefectures, and in the remaining 19 no cases were recorded during either period. Half of this week's cases (48) occurred in Fukushima Prefecture alone, of which 25 were in Matsuyama city, 20 in Onuma Gun, and the remaining 3 elsewhere in the prefecture. Nineteen prefectures having from 1 to 12 cases each accounted for the other 48 cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.3 and 2.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.



One smallpox case and no deaths were reported this week compared with 8 cases and 1 death last week. In the twenty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered zero and 8 respectively. The one case this week occurred in Tochigi Prefecture. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were no typhus fever cases reported this week whereas last week there were one, and there were no deaths in either of the two weeks. In the twenty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 15 and 44 cases respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 18 June 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

Malaria cases increased 39 percent, from 110 last week to 153 currently. There have been no deaths for two weeks. The present case figure was 7 percent lower than that (165) for the same week of last year and nearly 60 percent below the total (372) for the corresponding period of 1947. Fifteen prefectures had increases over last week, 15 had decreases, and 15 reported no cases in either of the two weeks. In the remaining prefecture the number of cases did not change. The increase in the total number of cases over last week was mostly due to the large increase in Shiga Prefecture, from 72 to 126 cases. Cases in that prefecture amounted to over 80 percent of the total. Nineteen prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.0 and 3.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Two Japanese "B" encephalitis cases and one death were reported this week, the first this year with the exception of a single case reported back in January. In the twenty-fifth week of last year there were also two cases, but in the corresponding 1947 period there were none. Ibaraki Prefecture (Yukikata Gun) reported one of the current cases and the one death. Ehime Prefecture (Matsuyama city) had the remaining case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were also 0.1 and less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (169) was nearly 60 percent higher than in the preceding week (106). There were two current deaths whereas in the previous two weeks there were none reported. Cases this week were more than three times those (54) recorded in the twenty-fifth weeks of both 1948 and 1947. There were increases over last week in 17 prefectures, decreases in 11, and no change in 6. Twelve additional prefectures had no cases in either period. The largest numeric change was an increase of 55 cases in Kyoto Prefecture. More than a third of all cases this week were in Kyoto Prefecture (60) of which 53 represented a mass outbreak in a school in Amata Gun. More than a fourth of all cases were in the three prefectures of Gumma (19), Tokyo-to (15) and Nagano (12). The remaining cases were distributed among 23 additional prefectures with from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.0 and 6.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased by nearly 40 percent, from 28 last week to 17 currently. Deaths decreased proportionately, from 13 to 8. The number of cases this week was about half of the figure (35) for the same period of 1948 and nearly 40 percent of the corresponding 1947 total (44). Twelve prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 10 had more, and 2 did not change. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had no cases in either period. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures having 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 2.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.5.



There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased for the second consecutive week. There were 7,186 cases this week compared with 7,903 previously, representing a decrease of 9 percent. Current cases were over three and a half times those (2,034) in the same week of last year but were 14 percent fewer than in the corresponding period of 1947 (8,337). Thirty-four prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week and 12 had more. Prefectures with the largest numeric decreases and the amounts of the decreases were Osaka (159), Aichi (136), Toyama (127), and Shiga (123). Eight other prefectures had numeric decreases of from 53 to 91 cases each. Half of the prefectures reporting increases this week recorded large numeric changes. They were Fukuoka (290 more than last week), Saitama (134), Hiroshima (110), Yamaguchi (101), Nagasaki (68), and Hyogo (61). Over 30 percent of all the cases this week were in the following 5 prefectures: Fukuoka (726), Tokyo-to (441), Toyama (413), Aichi (340), and Hokkaido (321). Six additional prefectures with over 200 cases each accounted for more than 20 percent of the total. Thus, less than a fourth of the prefectures had more than half of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 468.5 and 314.1 respectively.

Whooping cough continued to increase, with 13 percent more cases this week (3,482) than there were in the preceding week (3,069). The current number was well over two and a half times that (1,287) for the same week of last year but approximately 30 percent below the total (5,033) for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases increased over last week in 29 prefectures and decreased in 17. Prefectures having the largest numeric increases and the amounts of the increases were Fukuoka (129), Saitama (74), Tokyo-to (65), Hyogo (60), Ehime (59), and Yamaguchi (51). Comparable decreases were recorded in Toyama (96), Aomori (60), and Hokkaido (56). Over 30 percent of all cases this week were in Fukuoka Prefecture (322), Tokyo-to (283), Ehime Prefecture (238), and Hokkaido (237). The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 227.0 and 113.5 respectively.

The number of current tuberculosis cases (10,208) was 5 percent less than in the preceding week (10,780). It was 25 percent higher than that (8,191) recorded for the twenty-fifth week of 1948 and 14 percent higher than in the same period of 1947 (8,942). There were decreases over last week in 24 prefectures and increases in 22. Prefectural figures this week ranged from 33 to 1,169. The current and cumulative case rates were 665.5 and 563.3 respectively.

There was a 7 percent decrease in pneumonia cases, from 2,585 last week to 2,408 in the present period. The current number was more than 50 percent higher than in the same week of last year (1,589) but was nearly 50 percent lower than that (4,706) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 27 prefectures, increased in 17, and did not change in 2. Prefectural case numbers ranged from 12 to 131. The current and cumulative case rates were 157.0 and 232.2 respectively.

Seventeen cases of influenza were reported this week. Although that is considerably higher than the number (4) reported last week, it is still substantially lower than in any of the other weeks so far this year. The current figure was about three-fourths of that (22) for the same week of last year and only a fifth of the



total (86) for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases this week were distributed among 11 prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 4.3 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,036 and 99,202 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,861 and 88,395; and for chancroid, 430 and 12,465. The current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid were higher than in the preceding week when they numbered 3,691 and 388 respectively. The number of syphilis cases, however, was lower than last week (4,223). Gonorrhea and chancroid were both less than in the same week of last year, but syphilis was higher. At that time there were 3,987 cases of gonorrhea, 558 cases of chancroid, and 3,965 cases of syphilis. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 263.1 and 258.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 251.7 and 230.5; and chancroid, 28.0 and 32.5.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 18 JUNE 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				TUBERCULOSIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	1	550	73	5	-	74	7
AOMORI	3	2	139	11	1	1	21	1
IWATE	4	-	192	28	5	1	38	4
MIYAGI	4	1	270	19	2	-	48	7
AKITA	11	2	194	15	3	2	46	6
YAMAGATA	8	1	115	14	3	2	45	4
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	135	16	-	-	31	12
IBARAKI	2	-	125	9	14	4	95	50
TOCHIGI	2	1	128	10	10	4	45	21
GUMMA	2	2	108	14	52	12	159	35
SAITAMA	2	-	166	13	19	8	82	33
CHIBA	2	1	130	17	4	1	43	20
TOKYO	20	2	620	78	38	4	362	73
KANAGAWA	7	2	238	33	11	1	82	19
NIIGATA	11	-	351	35	12	6	67	18
TOYAMA	1	-	142	20	4	1	15	5
ISHIKAWA	6	-	141	15	2	1	13	5
FUKUI	1	-	75	8	2	-	15	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	38	8	4	-	13	4
NAGANO	5	1	181	18	5	-	32	6
GIFU	4	-	96	17	11	2	31	5
SHIZUOKA	2	-	163	21	23	3	110	27
AICHI	4	-	197	16	17	6	116	37
MIE	3	-	136	7	5	1	22	5
AHIGA	2	-	64	5	-	-	8	3
KYOTO	2	1	95	11	3	-	48	12
OSAKA	2	1	209	21	19	2	120	14
HYOGO	8	-	254	23	4	2	53	17
NARA	1	-	57	8	2	-	5	2
YAKAYAMA	1	-	55	-	1	1	13	4
TOTTORI	1	-	46	7	-	-	6	2
SHIMANE	3	-	144	10	2	1	28	4
OKAYAMA	3	-	94	16	1	-	16	5
HIROSHIMA	11	-	221	13	5	2	36	10
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	167	16	1	1	13	9
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	57	3	2	-	10	5
KAGAWA	1	-	80	10	1	-	8	4
EHIME	2	-	104	15	6	-	*45	9
KOCHI	3	-	82	1	3	-	18	2
FUKUOKA	12	2	516	53	7	-	36	12
SAGA	3	1	257	17	3	-	16	6
NAGASAKI	3	-	237	19	1	-	23	5
KUMAMOTO	-	-	138	12	-	-	19	9
OITA	4	-	*209	22	3	2	20	7
MIYAZAKI	6	-	287	*22	11	3	*60	18
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	256	35	1	1	9	3
TOTAL	199	21	*8,259	*854	328	75	*2,215	567
RATE								
Current	13.0	1.4	21.5	2.2	21.4	4.9	5.8	1.5
Previous	15.1	1.4			18.1	4.0		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 June 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HAKKAIDO	2	1	60	9	-	-	15	1
AOMORI	-	-	18	3	1	-	11	-
IWATE	1	-	23	6	-	-	11	1
MIYAGI	5	-	99	12	4	1	47	5
AKITA	1	-	18	4	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	20	4	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	33	2	48	-	64	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	4	1	-	12	-
TOCHIGI	3	-	29	5	1	-	5	-
GUMMA	-	-	19	4	1	-	8	1
SAITAMA	2	-	63	12	1	-	17	1
CHIBA	1	-	55	9	-	-	14	1
TOKYO	12	3	386	47	12	-	262	5
KANAGAWA	8	-	97	10	1	-	23	2
NIIGATA	5	-	68	4	4	-	23	1
TOYAMA	4	-	22	6	-	-	11	1
ISHIKAWA	-	1	14	3	-	-	12	-
FUKUI	1	-	32	4	1	-	8	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	2	-	-	3	1
NAGANO	2	-	35	2	5	-	21	-
GIFU	1	-	66	11	-	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	5	1	73	11	4	-	65	3
AICHI	5	-	122	12	2	-	31	-
MIE	4	-	97	11	1	-	28	1
SHIGA	2	-	6	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	5	-	66	4	-	-	8	-
OSAKA	2	1	80	14	1	-	14	-
HYOGO	9	1	*102	8	1	-	7	-
NARA	3	-	31	7	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	12	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	2	-	27	1	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	1	-	25	5	3	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	25	8	-	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	11	2	112	9	-	-	18	1
UAMAGUCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	21	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	5	1
EHIME	10	3	36	4	3	1	7	1
KOCHI	1	1	49	6	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	4	-	*82	9	-	-	20	-
SAGA	5	-	33	3	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	16	3	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1	8	3	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	14	3	1	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	* 6	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	131	16	*2,258	289	96	2	843	30
RATE								
Current	8.5	1.0	5.9	0.8	6.3	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	10.5	1.0			2.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 June 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUUMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	17	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUKUOKA	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OMTA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KATOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	113	11	-	-	*85	5
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.5	0.1			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 June 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	26	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMGATA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
IBAPAKI	1	-	14	-	1	1	1	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
NIE	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	126	-	743	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	26	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	13	-	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	153	-	1360	22	2	1	3	1
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RATE								
Current	10.9	-	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Previous	7.2	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 June 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	254	7	2	1	98	16
AOMORI	2	-	13	-	-	-	20	2
IWATE	-	-	28	-	-	-	17	2
MIYAGI	-	-	25	1	-	-	40	9
AKITA	-	-	21	-	-	-	19	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	28	-	-	-	19	9
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	37	1	-	-	37	9
IBARAKI	3	-	24	-	-	-	23	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	26	1	1	-	8	2
GUMMA	19	-	55	-	-	1	11	5
SAITAMA	8	-	101	3	-	1	17	7
CHIBA	3	-	55	1	-	-	11	5
TOKYO	15	-	546	8	1	2	117	30
KANAGAWA	8	-	111	-	-	-	48	11
NIIGATA	2	2	30	2	-	-	10	3
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	1	-	5	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	27	5	-	-	5	-
NAGANO	12	-	159	1	-	1	10	5
Gifu	2	-	38	2	1	-	3	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	32	-	-	-	15	6
AICHI	4	-	97	-	1	-	5	1
MIE	1	-	33	-	-	-	6	1
SHIGA	-	-	73	-	1	-	4	1
KYOTO	60	-	152	-	1	-	20	8
OSAKA	6	-	163	2	1	-	50	17
HYOGO	-	-	16	1	2	-	17	2
NARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	21	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	11	-	-	-	17	5
SHIMANE	6	-	14	-	-	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	92	1	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	1	-	14	-	1	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	37	-	1	1	7	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	8	-	1	-	6	-
EHIME	1	-	17	-	1	-	7	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	16	-	1	-	* 28	7
SAGA	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	11	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	1
OITA	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
<hr/>								
TOTAL	169	2	2467	17	17	8	*761	204
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	11.0	6.1	6.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.0	0.5
Previous	6.9	-	-	-	1.8	0.8	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	321	7555	237	4248	681	16719
AOMORI	24	701	15	* 568	118	3453
IWATE	44	505	29	461	230	4163
MIYAGI	60	938	59	1082	329	5177
AKITA	69	739	38	611	109	2939
YAMAGATA	65	646	67	969	145	2905
FUKUSHIMA	95	1476	36	515	193	3610
IBARAKI	138	2115	27	502	146	3088
TOCHIGI	40	372	20	498	85	2261
GUMMA	127	1596	103	1261	135	2681
SAITAMA	285	1254	128	1507	230	4140
CHIBA	69	1280	22	276	164	3326
TOKYO	441	9906	283	3162	1169	26213
KANAGAWA	149	2329	127	1204	278	6153
NIIGATA	254	2985	74	1177	299	5763
TOYAMA	413	4142	58	1357	273	5074
ISHIKAWA	171	2197	56	815	149	3234
FUKUI	60	1047	26	268	93	1952
YAMANASHI	147	1172	4	173	63	1060
NAGANO	148	1508	91	1647	215	5411
GIFU	155	1403	82	1123	191	3557
SHIZUOKA	247	2101	106	1084	232	4656
AICHI	340	3845	153	2062	453	7514
MIE	150	3803	52	735	188	3604
SHIGA	291	4342	72	1082	85	1997
KYOTO	124	5887	62	961	342	7449
OSAKA	177	5530	121	1352	440	11329
HYOGO	298	3601	186	1765	346	7651
NAHA	38	1137	17	141	33	1106
WAKAYAMA	27	1594	5	84	74	1981
TOTTORI	74	557	32	151	111	1759
SHIMANE	145	5237	40	479	129	3269
OKAYAMA	136	873	76	748	247	4935
HIROSHIMA	218	4090	115	1297	395	7454
YAMAGUCHI	158	2534	72	457	201	3837
TOKUSHIMA	37	259	15	113	80	1634
KAGAWA	52	214	84	645	135	2083
EHIME	75	1126	238	1888	192	3827
KOCHI	18	286	5	109	66	1410
FUKUOKA	726	12890	322	2905	505	9132
SAGA	189	3121	36	548	107	2229
NAGASAKI	114	2622	30	437	185	3520
KUMAMOTO	119	3282	16	306	135	2502
OITA	76	2137	27	221	158	2442
MIYAZAKI	78	1066	18	215	124	*3088
KAGOSHIMA	4	734	-	320	50	2707
TOTAL	7186	12711	2222	5228	10308	*215994

RATE

Current	468.5	21.1	22.0	113.5	665.5	563.3
Previous	515.2		200.1		696.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 June 1958  
Continued

PREFECTURE	JUNE 1958		H. INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Previous Week Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	131	7297	-	54
KAMORI	31	* 1402	2	16
INATE	48	1803	-	-
MITAGI	47	1956	-	13
AKITA	35	1276	-	-
YAMAGATA	40	1519	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	67	3405	-	5
IBARA-KI	68	3913	-	2
TOCHIGI	29	1656	3	6
GUUMA	58	1092	-	71
SAITAMA	94	1078	-	56
CHIBA	28	1092	-	3
TOKYO	118	1024	2	85
KANAGAWA	73	2515	-	13
NIIGATA	95	3732	-	171
TOYAMA	104	914	-	31
ISHIKAWA	43	1175	-	52
FUKUI	19	818	-	30
YAMANASHI	27	687	-	14
YAGAMO	75	1020	-	82
GIFU	43	1135	-	31
SHIZUOKA	56	2389	1	28
AICHI	103	5150	1	40
NIE	36	1935	-	50
SHIGA	48	1438	1	34
KYOTO	44	1653	-	18
OSAKA	46	1077	1	205
HYOGO	79	101	-	77
KARA	12	10	-	11
WAKAYAMA	1	55	-	6
TOTTORI	15	21	-	-
SHIMANE	33	22	-	9
OKAYAMA	6	10	-	14
HIROSHIMA	89	102	-	88
YAMAGUCHI	35	1041	2	38
TOKUSHIMA	17	695	-	42
KAGAWA	51	106	-	9
EHIME	79	1006	-	45
KOCHI	13	896	-	1
FUKUOKA	74	1101	1	34
SAGA	42	1101	1	13
NAGASAKI	43	1155	-	47
FUJIMOTO	48	* 1407	-	26
OITA	14	633	2	21
MIYAZAKI	62	100	-	42
KAGOSHIMA	12	832	-	-

TOTAL	2402	* 20043	17	1636
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RATE				
Current	157.0	242.2	1.1	1.3
Previous	162.5		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 25 Weeks		
	18 June 1949	19 June 1948	21 June 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	199	246	553	8259	8912	16854
Dysentery	328	304	425	3215	2145	3460
Typhoid fever	131	201	369	2258	3244	5788
Paratyphoid fever	96	70	106	843	1102	1497
Smallpox	1	-	8	113	15	365
Typhus fever	-	15	44	85	387	851
Malaria	153	135	372	1360	1894	4932
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	169	54	54	2467	1402	1398
Epidemic meningitis	17	35	44	761	1150	2384
Japanese "B" encephalitis	2	2	-	3	3	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	7286	2034	8337	120434	36353	NA
Whooping cough	3482	1287	5033	43529	21206	NA
Tuberculosis	10208	8191	8942	215994	173821	NA
Pneumonia	2408	1582	4706	89013	84582	NA
Influenza	17	23	86	1666	2247	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	21	16	42	854	847	1521
Dysentery	75	37	107	567	499	672
Typhoid fever	16	24	45	389	399	727
Paratyphoid fever	2	4	3	30	57	87
Smallpox	-	-	2	11	-	36
Typhus fever	-	-	3	5	26	70
Malaria	-	2	-	22	16	14
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	2	1	2	37	18	34
Epidemic meningitis	2	5	17	204	282	726
Japanese "B" encephalitis	1	1	-	1	1	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 25 Weeks		
	18 June 1947	19 June 1948	21 June 1949	1947	1948	1949
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	13.0	16.0	36.9	21.5	23.2	45.1
Dysentery	21.4	19.8	28.4	5.8	5.6	9.3
Typhoid fever	8.5	13.1	24.7	5.9	8.5	15.5
Paratyphoid fever	6.3	4.6	7.1	2.2	2.9	4.0
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	-	1.0	2.9	0.2	1.0	2.3
Malaria	10.0	10.8	24.9	3.5	4.9	13.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	11.0	3.5	3.6	6.4	3.7	3.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.1	2.3	2.9	2.0	3.2	6.4
Japanese B encephalitis	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	468.5	132.6	557.3	314.1	94.8	NA
Whooping cough	227.0	83.9	336.5	113.5	55.3	NA
Tuberculosis	665.5	534.0	597.8	563.3	453.3	NA
Pneumonia	157.0	103.6	314.6	232.2	220.6	NA
Influenza	1.1	1.4	5.7	4.3	5.9	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	4.1
Dysentery	4.9	4.4	7.2	1.5	1.3	1.8
Typhoid fever	1.0	1.6	3.0	0.8	1.0	1.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.9
Japanese B encephalitis	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 18 JUNE 1949

(C) Current Cases  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	14	368	131	3997	178	4322
AOMORI	2	99	31	934	34	1091
IWATE	1	40	22	427	43	885
MIYAGI	2	68	33	848	59	1242
AKITA	1	58	29	635	50	987
YAMAGATA	-	22	13	572	53	1109
FUKUSHIMA	6	154	56	1141	49	1689
IBARAKI	8	154	27	829	60	1210
TOCHIGI	3	103	60	1167	46	1582
GUMMA	7	131	57	982	54	1343
SAITAMA	5	80	40	756	65	1263
CHIBA	9	177	60	1133	71	1742
TOKYO	28	*1071	286	7984	262	*7064
KANAGAWA	67	998	353	7453	377	5407
NIIGATA	-	56	36	664	51	1486
TOYAMA	2	87	34	1120	42	1147
ISHIKAWA	5	104	47	1303	43	1135
FUKUI	2	83	22	549	21	698
YAMANASHI	2	80	18	498	23	606
NAGANO	3	74	70	1184	80	1280
GIFU	8	192	62	1728	31	910
SHIZUOKA	2	158	85	1870	72	2172
AICHI	9	1257	177	548	161	5059
MIE	9	203	50	95	75	1548
SHIGA	9	188	26	651	24	893
KYOTO	18	750	102	2662	137	4192
OSAKA	44	1102	206	5437	277	7546
HYOGO	23	* 766	154	4705	155	*6381
NARA	16	270	63	1186	46	1128
WAKAYAMA	8	* 294	103	1811	87	1761
TOTTORI	6	114	53	765	47	848
SHIMANE	-	36	12	358	17	523
OKAYAMA	14	433	96	1897	105	2246
HIROSHIMA	16	572	162	3663	113	3422
YAMAGUCHI	9	244	119	2820	63	2053
TOKUSHIMA	1	51	9	436	21	812
KAGAWA	1	70	33	546	56	1326
EHIME	3	116	33	950	47	1269
KOCHI	3	62	59	789	51	843
FUKUOKA	45	940	435	7211	416	7169
SAGA	-	65	46	1374	57	1453
NAGASAKI	11	292	132	2480	152	3028
KUMAMOTO	-	60	32	1284	31	1854
OITA	5	85	106	1313	60	1438
MIYAZAKI	1	37	44	721	47	855
KAGOSHIMA	2	110	26	1217	27	1185
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TOTAL	430	*12465	3861	88395	4036	*99202
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	28.0	32.5	251.7	230.5	263.1	258.7
Previous	24.9		240.6		275.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 25 WEEKS		
	1949 18 Jun	1948 19 Jun	1947 21 Jun	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	430	558	704	12465	21738	20105
GONORRHEA	3861	3987	4506	88395	132446	96199
SYPHILIS	4036	3965	3003	99202	114165	65965
<u>RATES</u>						
CHANCROID	28.0	36.4	47.1	32.5	56.7	53.8
GONORRHEA	251.7	259.9	301.2	230.5	319.3	257.2
SYPHILIS	263.1	256.5	200.7	256.7	297.7	176.4

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.